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The nomenclature of *Calonyction bona-nox*

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The species described in Dr. Small's recent *Flora of the southeastern United States*, as *Calonyction bona-nox*,* is known under the common name of moonflower. A study of available herbarium material shows that two very distinct species are represented, and in an effort to determine their proper status a formidable array of synonymy is encountered. The condition of affairs was pointed out by Kuntze † in 1891, and briefly the facts are as follows: In the first edition of *Species Plantarum*, Linnaeus describes *Convolvulus aculeatus* ‡ and *Ipomoea alba*.§ Later, Linnaeus combines them under the name of *Ipomoea bona-nox*,|| and includes there nearly all of the citations given under the two previously named species. *Ipomoea alba* is again taken out under the name of *Convolvulus grandiflorus*,¶ and given the same pre-Linnaean citation as *Ipomoea alba* with an additional citation. These changes may be shown by the following tabulation.

Pre-Linnaean citations.	<i>Convolvulus aculeatus</i> L. 1753.	<i>Ipomoea alba</i> L. 1753.	<i>Ipomoea bona-nox</i> L. 1762.	<i>Convolvulus grandiflorus</i> L. f. 1781.
Hort. Cliff. 496.	×		×	
Pluk. Alm. t. 276. f. 3.	×		×	
Sloan. Jam. 55; Hist. 1: t. 96. f. 1.	×		×	
Raj. Suppl. 371.	×			
Bauh. Pin. 296.	×	×	×	×
Rheed. Mal. 11: t. 50.			×	
Herm. Mus.				×

The genus *Calonyction* Choisy** is based upon the characters of large salverform corolla, exserted stamens and thickened

* Small, J. K. *Flora of the Southeastern United States*, 961. 1903.

† Kuntze, O. *Rev. Gen.* 442. 1891.

‡ *Sp. Pl.* 155. 1753.

§ *Sp. Pl.* 161. 1753.

|| *Sp. Pl. Ed.* 2, 228. 1762.

¶ *Linn. f. Supplement*, 136. 1781.

** Choisy. *Mem. Soc. Phys. Genev.* 6: 440. 1833. —*Conv. Or.* 59. 1834.—In *DC Prodr.* 9: 345. 1845.

pedicels. The type is *Calonyction speciosum* Choisy,* which includes at least the Linnaean species *Convolvulus aculeatus* and *C. muricatus*. The revised nomenclatorial status, therefore, of the two species under consideration may be presented as follows :

***Calonyction aculeatum* (L.) comb. nov.**

Convolvulus aculeatus L. Sp. Pl. 155. 1753.

Ipomoea bona-nox L. Sp. Pl. Ed. 2, 228. 1762. In part.—

Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 1: 16. 1797.

Convolvulus latiflorus Desr. Encyc. 3: 537. 1790.

Calonyction speciosum Choisy, Mem. Soc. Phys. Genev. 6: 441.

1833.—In DC. Prodr. 9: 345. 1845. In part, excl. vars.

β and γ , at least.

Calonyction bona-nox Boj. Hort. Maurit. 228. 1837.—Small,

Fl. S. E. U. S. 961. 1903.

Ipomoea aculeata Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 442. 1891.—Blume,

Bijdr. 715. 1825 (according to Choisy but not according

to Kuntze).—G. Don, Gen. Syst. 4: 270. 1838.

Convolvulus foliis cordatis, caule aculeato L. Hort. Cliff. 496.

Convolvulus americanus, subrotundis foliis, viticulis spinosis

Pluk. Alm. 115.

Convolvulus maximus, caule spinulis, etc. Sloane, Jam. 55 ;

Hist. 1: 151.

Smilax aspera Indiae occidentalis Bauh. Pin. 296.

Characterized by a smooth or muricate, high-twining stem with milk-like sap : leaf-blades glabrous, ovate or suborbicular, 5–15 cm. long, entire or variously 3–5-lobed, acuminate, cordate, of a thin, somewhat membranaceous texture : peduncles axillary, one- to several-flowered ; pedicels becoming much thickened in fruit : sepals appressed to the corolla, about 1.5 cm. long, all, or at least the outer, with infraterminal tail-like appendages : corolla white, nocturnal, strictly salverform, tube 8–12 cm. long, limb 6–10 cm. broad : capsules ovoid, 2 cm. high ; seeds dark brown or nearly black, shining, but very minutely pubescent, sometimes strongly so.

TYPE LOCALITY : Tropical America.

DISTRIBUTION : Florida ; western Mexico to Central and South America ; West Indies and the tropical regions of the Old World.

* Choisy, *l. c.*

ILLUSTRATIONS: Pluk. Alm. *pl.* 276. *f.* 3; Sloane, Hist. **1**: *pl.* 96. *f.* 1; Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. **1**: *pl.* 36; Cav. Ic. **3**: *pl.* 300; Gaertn. Sem. **2**: *pl.* 134. *f.* 3; Vell. Fl. Flum. **2**: *pl.* 54; Bot. Repos. **6**: *pl.* 403; Bot. Mag. *pl.* 752; Bot. Reg. *pl.* 889, and *pl.* 917.

Among the many sheets examined the following may be cited:

FLORIDA. Newport, Key Largo, Pollard, Collins & Morris 170, 1898. Everglades, west of Miami, Small & Nash, 1901. Snapper Creek, south of Cocoanut Grove, Small & Nash, 1901. Miami, Small & Carter 675, 1903; A. P. Garber, June, 1877; Britton 419, 1904. Myers, Lee Co., A. S. Hitchcock 225 and 226, 1900. Steamboat Key, Tracy 6789, 1900. Eustis, Lake Co., Nash 1333, 1894. Jupiter Inlet, A. H. Curtiss 5543, 1895.

MEXICO. Lower California, C. A. Purpus 530, 1901. Maleje, Lower Calif., Palmer 33, 1887. Tres Marias Isl., Nelson 4269, 1897. Mazatlan, W. G. Wright 1212, 1888. Chapala, Jalisco, Palmer 727, 1886. Orizaba, F. Muller 3017, 1855. Oaxaca, Holway 3735, 1899; Chas. L. Smith 904, 1894. Yucatan, Gaumer 330.

WEST INDIES. Matanzas, Cuba, Britton & Shafer 264 and 517, 1903. Pinar del Rio, Cuba, Palmer & Riley 657, 1900; Shafer 529, 1903. Cienequinta, Santa Clara, Cuba, Combs 716, 1896. Santiago, Cuba, Hamilton 6 and 9, 1902. Porto Rico, Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Heller 375, 1899.

The form with 3-5-lobed and subhastate leaf-blades is described as var. *heterophylla* by Kuntze,* but cannot be regarded as a subspecies.

Calonyction album (L.) comb. nov.

Ipomoea alba L. Sp. Pl. 161. 1753.

Ipomoea bona-nox L. Sp. Pl. Ed. 2, 228. 1762. In part.

Convolvulus grandiflorus L. f. Suppl. 136. 1781.

Ipomoea longiflora R. Br. Prodr. **1**: 484. 1810.

Calonyction grandiflorum Choisy, Mem. Soc. Phys. Genev. **6**: 442. 1833.—Conv. Or. 60. 1834.—In DC. Prodr. **9**: 346. 1845.

Calonyction speciosum var. γ *pubescens* Choisy, in DC. Prodr. **9**: 345. 1845.

* Kuntze. Rev. Gen. 442. 1891.

Munda Valli Rheede, Mal. **11**: 103.

Similar to *C. aculeatum*. The stem not muricate, but covered with a thin, whitish, often rough or pubescent bark: peduncles and pedicels very stout: leaf-blades ovate, deeply cordate, entire, acuminate, of a thick and somewhat coriaceous texture, prominently reticulate-veined and slightly pubescent beneath: sepals ovate, thick and coriaceous, rounded or blunt at the apex, apparently never appendaged: corolla larger than in the preceding species, 12-18 cm. long, the limb 8-15 cm. broad.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malabar.

DISTRIBUTION: Florida Keys; Bahamas and St. Vincent. Also St. Domingo and St. Thomas (*fide* Choisy). Common in the tropics of India and the East Indies. Perhaps introduced into America.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Rheede, Mal. **11**: *pl.* 50; Jacq. Hort. Vind. **3**: *pl.* 69.

The following specimens have been examined from North America and compared with old world specimens:

FLORIDA. Elliotts Key, *Small & Nash*, Nov. 6 and 7, 1901; *N. L. Britton* 378, 1904.

BAHAMAS. South Cat Cay, *Millsbaugh* 2416, 1904. Rum Cay, *Coker* 445, 1903. Salt Cay, New Providence, *John I. & Alice R. Northrop* 244, 1890.

ST. VINCENT. *H. H. & G. W. Smith*, March, 1890.

A perplexing array of synonymy can be attached to each of the above species, but no attempt will be made to assign these numerous names at the present time, lest mistakes in so doing might be misleading as regards the identity of the two species above described.

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